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FIVE CENTS

The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1918

Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender

U. S. Senate—But I wanted to go.
Suffragist—Never mind, I won't let you get lonesome.

National Woman's Party

(Incorporated, 1918)

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Notes of the Week

Suffrage Bill in Hungary

FOR a year or more the suffrage movement in Hungary has been playing an important part in politics and efforts have been made to give women the ballot, even before the imperial government was overthrown. A new suffrage bill will be submitted by the present government. It provides for suffrage for all men over twenty-one, all women over twenty-six if they have been Hungarian subjects for six years and can read and write. All electors twenty-four years old will be eligible to election to the National Assembly without distinction of sex. Like most countries where the losses of men in the war have been very large Hungary shows fear that the women, outnumbering the men may at once dominate politics. Hungary, like England, therefore, is placing a higher age limit for women voters than for men.

British Women Protest

A FEW days ago between five and six hundred women munition workers in London marched to the official residence of Mr. Lloyd George and demanded an audience with him. When they were denied this they went to the minister of munitions, demanding that the order of their dismissal be withdrawn at once. The women did not succeed in seeing either the prime minister or the minister of munitions. The latter, however, arranged for a meeting at which representatives of the women-workers, the employers, and himself should be present. The women paraded for hours—their attitude was uncompromising. Companies and government departments in this country whose women employees are being dismissed in great numbers since the armistice, should take the action of the British women as a warning, and play as fair with women war-workers as with men war-workers and soldiers.

In Cleveland recently street railway employees actually went on strike to prevent the company from retaining women conductors. The War Labor Board has ruled that the women all be dismissed in thirty days in order to end the strike. The strikers have returned to work, but the women are left without jobs. These women should follow the example of the British women and organize a protest. The effectiveness of this protest can not be so great as that of the British women since our women are still without votes.

Indian Women

"THE Bombay Provincial Conference, held in response to a memorial from over 100 Bombay ladies, passed a resolution for women's franchise. The resolution was moved by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

"Miss Cornelia Sorabjee, the well-known Parsi lawyer, has written an interesting study of the zenanas of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, with a preface by the late Lady Hardinge (wife of the Viceroy). Miss Sorabjee is not permitted to practise in the law courts, but acts as legal adviser to many Indian ladies.

"H. H. the Begum of Bhopal presided at the first All-India Ladies' Conference, held at Bhopal, and advocated a central association of Indian women, to include all creeds and races, and to work for social reforms.

"The recent conferences at Bijapur were well attended by women, who took an active part in the Social Conference. Mrs. Janakibai Bhat spoke on the conditions of widows, Miss Gokhale on women's education, and Mrs. Joshi on the need for raising the marriage age. A special meeting for women was also organized and addressed by the same speakers.

"A medical school for women has been opened in Vellore, North Arcot, South India. The school is open to all, without respect to class or creed."—This is from the *"Indian Ladies' Magazine."*

Teachers Form Labor Union

THERE is at prsent a much larger demand for women teachers than there are women who are willing to fill these positions. It is estimated that at the present moment the public schools of the United States are 50,000 teachers short of the number needed. Women who are qualified are being urged to take up this profession. The fact that teaching is about the poorest paid profession there is may make it difficult to fill the vacancies.

In the state of Louisiana the average salary of public school teachers has been thirty-five dollars a month. The teachers have recently received an increase of ten dollars a month. Dissatisfaction on account of the very low wage has led the women to form a labor union which will be affiliated with the Central Trades Council of the state, by means of which the women can work with the other labor groups of the state for better pay and working conditions. In S.t Louis also women teachers have formed an organization for the purpose of securing a better wage.

Unequal Representation for Women

THE old habit of discrimination against women has become so much a matter of course with men that they cling to it even in the countries where at least part of the women have been enfranchised. The *International Woman Suffrage News* reports from England:

"The Admiralty and the Ministry of Munitions have formed a joint committee to consider labor questions. Representatives of the two departments and of employers, and six representatives of men's trade unions, are on the committee. The Women's Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Ministry of Munitions were invited to nominate one member, but refused to do so unless they were allowed three representatives."

Christabel Pankhurst Runs for Parliament

MISS Christabel Pankhurst is a candidate for Parliament in the present general election. Her strongest opponent has withdrawn from the contest. There is, therefore, little doubt of her election.

Women Parliamentary Candidates

MR. Herbert H. Asquith was to have been opposed in the coming election by a woman, Mrs. George E. Hope, who was to have run as an independent. She asked Mr. Asquith to take part in a public debate with her, but the former premier has declined to agree to do this.

Mrs. Hope's name was finally left off the ticket owing to the fact that her papers were not properly prepared technically and were not accepted.

There have been nominated, however, for parliamentary seats, fourteen women. Many of them, especially the labor candidates, like Mrs. Philip Snowden and Miss Mary McArthur, have good chances of winning.

Southern Churches Admit Women to Laity Rights

THE annual conferences of the Methodist Church in both Louisiana and Alabama have adopted resolutions granting full laity rights to women; they will be allowed to hold any office in the church but that of preacher. The majorities in favor of these amendments in both states were very large. The same sort of conference in North Carolina has taken the same action almost unanimously. The Louisiana Conference refused to allow a suffrage speaker to address the meeting or to make an announcement urging the immediate passage of the suffrage amendment.

News of the Pickets Reaches Australia

THE Woman Voter, which is published in Melbourne, Australia, carried in one of its recent numbers a comment on the suffrage pickets in Washington:

"Four American suffragettes were arrested on 7th inst. for making a demonstration outside the Capitol against the autocracy of the Senate in rejecting the woman suffrage amendment."

Secret War By Brewers On Suffrage

Evidence Before Senate Shows Underhand Opposition to Votes for Women

From the Washington Herald, November 21, 1918

THAT the brewers actively opposed woman's suffrage but as far as possible preferred to keep secret the fact of their co-operation with the anti-suffrage forces, was established in the documents submitted to the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee by Maj. Humes, in charge of the investigation of the Brisbane-brewers compact and the illegal meddling of the brewers in politics.

In a letter to the Fred Miller Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Hugh F. Fox, secretary of the United States Brewers' Association, declared that it would be unadvisable for the connection between the brewers and the anti-suffrage forces to become public.

"We are, however, in a position to establish channels of communication with the leaders of the anti-suffrage movement in any State where suffrage is an issue," Mr. Fox wrote. "I am under the impression that an anti-suffrage association has been formed in Illinois and that it is a retail liquor dealers' affair. I consider it most dangerous for the liquor dealers to become identified in the fight, as it will be used against us."

John McDermott, manager of the organization bureau of the Brewers' Association, in a report of the work in the various States, places the blame for the brewers' defeat in Oregon and Washington on the woman's vote.

The failure of the wets to elect their candidates in the Ohio elections of 1914 is laid to the opposition of the women of the State. At a meeting of the interstate conference committee in June of that year, Austin J. Doyle reports:

"Under the law that allows women to vote in the municipalities, the spring elections in 1914 in the towns, cities and villages resulted disastrously. Elections were held in 251 places, and no less than 154, wet before, were voted dry through the women's vote. There was no material change in the vote of the men."

The aid of the National Brewers' Association in fighting the suffrage amendment in Iowa was sought by Henry Thuenen, secretary of the Iowa State Association.

"The first battle," Mr. Thuenen declares, "that will be fought in the State will be the woman's suffrage amendment. Our defeat in this would make a fight on constitutional prohibition very difficult. We are of the opinion that the amendment can be defeated, although we believe that the liquor interests should not be known as the contending forces against the amendment.

An address of Mrs. Florence D. Richards of Columbus, Ohio, in which she makes the statement, "When women walk to the polls, goodbye, Mr. Booze," was quoted in a report of the Anti-Saloon League Convention at Atlantic City in 1915 by Miss L. T. Martin, special "investigator" of the brewers' association.

Miss Martin, the absconding secretary of the First Conference of Catholic Prohibitionists, in Niagara Falls in 1914, reports the success of her efforts to upset the convention and garble the accounts given to the press.

"The mayor of Westerville, Ohio, attending the convention called upon the mayor of Atlantic City and during the interview the latter official said, "With no saloons we haven't much need for a police force." The Atlantic City Union printed this story but I think I succeeded in keeping it off the wire. The statement sent out only quoted the Atlantic City mayor as saying arrests for drunkenness had increased since the Anti-Saloon hosts had reached the resort."

Miss Martin explains in her report the methods used to prevent the news service from carrying stories of the convention.

"I had a letter to a city official from Mr. James R. Nicholson. The city official told me that he knew of two newspaper men covering the convention who would suppress as much news as possible and prevent the prohibitionists from sending out any general publicity matter from Atlantic City, but that the men would have to be 'fixed' He told me that he knew one to be reliable, although the other might sell out to the other side if he was offered any money. I met the first man and he told me to write out my story which I did. Afterwards he agreed to look after the matter as suggested and I told him I would make it all right with him for his time. That evening he came up to the hotel and I paid him."

Through Miss Martin's efforts a fight between John L. Sullivan and the Prohibitionists was staged for the benefit of the general public. In her report to the brewers, she described this as the "most effective piece of publicity work put across," and with the able assistance of her newspaper friend, secured, as she reports, for $25 the story was given nation wide publicity.

The story leaked out from a discussion of the general program for the convention when a telegram from Gen. Miles was read, refusing to appear on the platform with Sullivan. The convention committee made an attempt to suppress the story but with Miss Martin's assistance it was sent out through the country.

"The drys made a great fuss over it," Miss Martin stated, "and put a couple of innocent and unsuspecting newspaper men out of the committee meetings as they were considered friends of the liquor trafficers. The man who was doing the real work was never suspected. I started the story on its way and whoever got hold of John L. Sullivan in New York and got him to send in two caustic telegrams finished the job perfectly."

The telegram from the indignant ex-prizefighter reads: "I have no desire to address a convention of bigotry and narrowmindedness which holds sway with a pretense of doing good and which is presided over by an arrogant, prejudiced, self-centered strutting old peacock, now in his dotage. I have never been jealous of any fighter. Why should Miles be jealous of me? Yours for temperance, John L. Sullivan."

Miss Martin mentioned the advertisement of a book, "The Fallacy of Prohibition," then appearing in an Atlantic City paper written by someone named "Martin." The similarity of the author's name to hers, made the situation "very delicate" for her, she declares, "especially in those quarters where I was probably criticized for my failure to turn in the minutes at the Niagara Falls convention."

Election Expenses of National Woman's Party

THE National Woman's Party has filed with the government the expenses in the election campaign this fall. The final report on its election expenses follows:

The total amount contributed, $19,290.07. Among the individual contributions were $2,282 from Mrs. Henry Leach, of New York; $2,238 from Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont; $500 from R. J. Caldwell & Co., of New York; $500 from Howard Cole, of New York; $1,000 from Miss Elizabeth Hooker, of New Haven, Conn; $1,250 from Mrs. Charles B. Wood, of New Haven and Washington; $1,000 from Miss Mary A. Burnham, of Philadelphia; $150 from Mrs. John Winters Brannan, of New York; $125 from Harold S. Howard, Del Monte, California; $1,000 from Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, New York; $200 from Mrs. Mary Dean Reed, of Denver; $133 from Miss Sue White, of Nashville, Tenn; and $100 from a long list, including Mrs. Una Pennock, of Syracuse; Mrs. Horton Pope, of Denver; Miss Eleonore Raoul, of Atlanta; Mrs. J. P. Vollmer, of Lewiston, Idaho; Mrs. Lola Maverick Lloyd, of Chicago; and Mrs. Pope Yeatman, of Philadelphia.

Of the $19,000 contributed, $7,000 was used in the pre-election campaigns in New Jersey, New Hampshire, and the six suffrage states in the West in which senate elections were held—Idaho, Kansas, Oregon, Wyoming, Colorado, Nevada and Montana—and the remaining contributions are being used in the campaigns now being conducted throughout the country with chief emphasis on New Hampshire, Louisiana and Idaho, where the positions of Senator Moses, Senator Gay and Senator Borah are still uncertain.

An additional fund of $50,000 is being raised by the National Woman's Party to win the one vote still lacking to secure the passage of the amendment by the Senate before March 4.

THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

Introduced

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

Referred

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Reported in the Senate

Favorably September 15, 1917.

Reported in the House

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

Present Status

In the Senate

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

In the House

Passed January 10, 1918.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Drafted

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

First Introduced

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

Reported from Committee

In the Senate

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

In the House

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

Voted Upon

In the Senate

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

In the House

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

The Suffragist

Editor, Miss Clara Wold

Cartoonist, Mrs. Nina E. Allender

Business Manager, Miss Elizabeth Kalb

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Suffrage in the President's Message

IN the President's last message to Congress, Mr. Wilson included woman suffrage in the legislative program he submitted to Congress for the remaining days of the session.

This means that the President expects, and will be urged to help secure, a second vote, this time a favorable one, on the federal suffrage amendment, before March 4, 1919.

Toward this announced aim of the President's, women will work in zealous co-operation with him.

Till the vote is taken and won, however, the President cannot escape responsibility for the uncertain and dangerous position the amendment holds today.

The President's party still refuses to contribute its share to the two-thirds' support necessary for the passage of the amendment. Forty-two percent of the Democratic Senators oppose the measure, as against twenty-five percent of the Republicans.

This hostility of the Democrats to the idea of freedom for women, nationally conferred, was approved and fostered by the President for five solid years. His announced conversion to the federal suffrage amendment in January, 1918, and his appeal to the Senate in its favor the following September, came too late to break down, as yet, the opposition within the ranks of his own party. That opposition, which he himself had so long formulated, defended, and thus encouraged and solidified, he could not immediately overcome, after international emergencies familiar in their fullest measure to him alone had forced him to look upon self-government for women as a national idea.

Still the opposition has been reduced, inch by inch, to one vote in the upper Chamber, and this Congress has three months more to live. Signs are not lacking that the Democratic Party in Congress will not go out of power on March 3, leaving the suffrage issue, with the ever-growing prestige it will possess once it is successful, in the hands of the Republican Party, which gave it a five-sixths' vote in the House and has for months stood ready to give it a three-fourths' vote in the Senate.

The President's announcement of the suffrage amendment as part of his legislative program struck a fine note on the opening day of the session. Now for a hard fight, and a short one. Women will give their best to this great internal war for democracy. We shall look to the President to give his best, throughout the few remaining days which hold for American women so great a hope.

President in Message to Congress Advocates Suffrage

Extract from Annual Message, Dec. 2

AND what shall we say of the women—of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that they touched; their capacity for organization and co-operation, which gave their action discipline and enhanced the effectiveness of everything they attempted; their aptitude at tasks to which they had never before set their hands; their utter self-sacrifice alike in what they did and in what they gave? Their contribution to the great result is beyond appraisal. They have added a new luster to the annals of American womanhood.

THE least tribute we can pay them is to make them the equals of men in political rights as they have proved themselves their equals in every field of practical work they have entered, whether for themselves or for their country. These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving spirits in the systematic economies by which our people have voluntarily assisted to supply the suffering peoples of the world and the armies upon every front with food and everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such.

Colorado Fights for Federal Suffrage

ONCE more the people of Colorado are carrying on a successful campaign for the federal suffrage amendment. The women of Colorado, having defeated the Democratic candidate, Senator Shafroth, for the Senate, are now raising funds for the final drive for the amendment.

The arrival of Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, one of the most brilliant speakers of the National Woman's Party, in Denver last week started the campaign for Colorado's part in the final fight for national democracy. The influenza ban delayed the plans for the meetings at which Mrs. Baker was to appear, but on Monday, November 25, a large reception was given for her at the home of Mrs. Verner Z. Reed. Women who had not heard the details of the fight that Eastern women are making for political freedom and of the treatment of the amendment by the Senate, were deeply impressed and immediately pledged themselves to help in the final struggle for freedom of other American women.

On the following day Mrs. Baker spoke again at a luncheon at the Brown Palace Hotel, which 150 prominent women and men of Colorado attended. Dr. Margaret Long, State Chairman of the National Woman's Party, introduced as temporary chairman for the luncheon, Miss Lilian Hurd, who as a woman voter urged the women of the state to respond to the appeal of Mrs. Baker, who was there as an envoy from the Eastern women.

"We have heretofore been negligent of our power and have not used it as whole-heartedly as we should for other women, but with the war over, women will surely now turn and seize this opportunity to press this demand for the federal amendment," she said.

Mayor Mills gave a short speech of welcome to Mrs. Baker, and after she had given a resume of the results of the election and had outlined the work of the coming winter, a strong resolution was passed calling upon the Colorado Senators and the President for immediate action on the amendment. At the speakers table were Mrs. Baker, Mayor Mills, Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. George N. Berger, Mrs. Horton Pope, Mrs. Thomas F. Daly, Mrs. Verner Z. Reed and Mrs. Iris Calderhead Walker.

The committee in charge of arrangements for the luncheon included Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. Frank L. Woodward, Mrs. William V. Hodges, Mrs. George Berger, Mrs. Verner Z. Reed, Mrs. W. H. Kistler, Mrs. Thomas F. Daly, Mrs. S. N. Hicks, Mrs. Horton Pope, Mrs. H. W. Hanington, Mrs. W. G. Fisher, Mrs. W. H. Huff, Dr. Jean M. Gale, Mrs. Remsen McGinnis, Miss Lilian Hurd, Dr. Margaret Long, Mrs. Chalmers Hadley, Mrs. Caldwell Yeaman, Miss Eleanor Young, Mrs. James Owen, Mrs. Ray David, Mrs. Helen T. Miller, Mrs. J. H. Gower, Mrs. Owen LeFevre, Mrs. Lawrence C. Phipps and Mrs. Karl Schuyler.

On the afternoon of the same day Mrs. Baker spoke in the Senate Chamber at the State Capitol to the Women War Workers. The University of Denver also asked her to give a talk, but the meeting was canceled because of influenza. From Denver, Mrs. Baker will go to Colorado Springs, and then to Laramie and Rawlings in Wyoming, and to Helena and Great Falls in Montana.

THE fact that the women of Colorado defeated Senator Shafroth as a member of the Democratic Party which blocked suffrage in the Senate, shows the intensity of the suffrage fight in that state. In a statement about the Western campaign against the Democratic Senators, Dr. Margaret Long says:

"PROBABLY never has punishment followed so swiftly upon the heels of political crime as in the recent election.

"The repeated arrests of the brave women who are voicing by petition their protest against the disfranchisement of American women, while pretending to demand Democracy for Europe—the arrest of these women and the indignities heaped upon them in the Occoquan workhouse aroused the deepest indignation throughout the nation. This indignation was not voiced in the press because the press was largely government controlled, but it extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific and seized upon the first opportunity to express itself under the protection of the secret ballot.

"The National Woman's Party wisely determined to hold Mr. Wilson and his party responsible. In the States where women had suffrage they aroused the women to enter their protest by voting against the Senators representing the Party in Power.

"In Colorado we entered the campaign with regret against Senator Shafroth. But he represented his party's policy and the Democratic Party must be whipped into recognizing the demand for establishing democracy in America before giving it to Europe.

"Unquestionably the vigorous campaign in Colorado turned more than six thousand votes of women against Senator Shafroth. Only half of this number would have been sufficient to bring defeat to the Democratic Senator.

"Now will Mr. Wilson's Party see the handwriting on the picket banners and interpret it to mean that the first step to world democracy must be the enfranchising of American women?"

Conference of National Advisory Council

WOMEN from all over the country are responding to the call to the conference of the National Advisory Council to be held at the National Headquarters of the Woman's Party on December 14, 15, and 16.

The first day of the conference will be given over to business meetings, opening on Saturday with a meeting at 10:30 in the morning for members of the Advisory Council, at which officers for the coming year will be elected. At 11 o'clock and at 2:30 business meetings open to the members of the Council, the State chairmen and representatives from each state will be held.

A dinner at National Headquarters will be given in the evening at 7:30 and will be open to members and friends of the Woman's Party. Tickets at $1.50 each may be obtained from the dinner committee at headquarters at any time. Among the speakers at the dinner will be Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League; Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board; Frederick O'Brien, of San Francisco, of the National Publicity Bureau of the Food Administration; and Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, of Washington, Director of Pageants. Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles will be toastmistress. A group of twenty Ukrainian women who will be in Washington for the Ukrainian Congress at that same time, will be present at the dinner and will wear their native costumes.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Pennsylvania who is in charge of plans for the mass meeting, Sunday, December 15

ON Sunday a free mass meeting will be held at three in the afternoon at the National Theatre. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, who is in charge of the arrangements for the meeting, has already reached many groups of women who will attend this meeting, and others are every day asking for representation at this gathering. Resolutions will be passed by the people there asking the Senate to pass the federal amendment for suffrage at once. Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont will preside at the meeting, and the speakers will be Mrs. Toscan Bennett, of Hartford, Conn.; Miss Lucy Burns, of New York; and Miss Maud Younger, of California.

There will be a pageant of groups of women from the various countries that have granted suffrage to their women since the beginning of the war. Each group will wear its national costume. Madame M. Shapovalof has taken charge of getting together the Russian women. Mr. J. C. White, Member of the Polish National Council, will interest the women of Poland in forming a group. Letters have been written to the Czecho-Slovaks in New York, by Charles Pergler, asking them to send a delegation here for the meeting. The Jugo-Slavs also will be represented. The women coming for the Ukrainian Congress have been asked to come as another group. There will be many British women and also Canadian women in the pageant, and any other groups of women from smaller countries that have won suffrage since the war are asked to join in this appeal to America to enfranchise women here.

The women of America who do not have the vote are also organizing in groups. Dr. Lillian Lekites has taken charge of getting together the doctors. Miss Gertrude E. Leonard is in charge of the delegation of lawyers, all of whom will wear their caps and gowns. University women from all parts of the country will form another delegation, and probably one of the largest groups will include government war workers from the Shipping Board, from the Department of Agriculture, from the Food Administration, from the Stenographers Union, and from the War Risk Insurance Bureau.

Mrs. Richard Wainwright is chairman of the patroness committee. Others who are actively working for the mass meeting are Mrs. Nicholas Kelley, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Florence Kelley; Miss Alice Wood, Miss Edna Dixon, Mrs. Benton Mackaye, Miss Frances Davis and Miss Abramson, of Washington; Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, of Baltimore; Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Houston, Texas; and Miss Julia Emory, of Baltimore. Mrs. Benton Mackaye is in charge of the decorating of the theatre, and Miss Adeline Kent is in charge of the ushers for the afternoon. There are but ten boxes, several of which will be sold to the various state branches of the National Woman's Party.

Following the mass meeting a reception will be held at the National Headquarters at eight in the evening. The reception will be given by the District of Columbia Branch, and Mrs. Henry Attwater, District Chairman, is in charge of arrangements.

Miss Lucy Burns, of New York, who is in charge of plans for the Suffrage Demonstration, Monday, December 16

THE final event of the conference will be the demonstration on Monday, December 16, when a large delegation of women will assemble at 11:30 a. m. at the National Headquarters and will march up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Senate where the resolutions of the mass meeting will be presented. There will be one delegate to represent each Congressional District of the country.

Plans for this march upon the Senate are in charge of Miss Lucy Burns, who arrived in Washington this week. Among the state chairmen who will lead their state delegations are Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, of Delaware; Mrs. John Winters Brannan, acting chairman, of New York; Mrs. Agnes Morey, of Massachusetts; and Miss Ada James, of Wisconsin.

Other well known women who will be in the demonstration are Mrs. George Day, of Connecticut, a member of the Advisory Council; Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, treasurer of the Connecticut Branch; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, of Pennsylvania, member of the Advisory Council; Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., New York Chairman of the Advisory Council; the Reverend Olympia Brown, of Wisconsin; and Mrs. A. R. Colvin, of Minnesota, Member of the Advisory Council.

Winning the Last Trench for Woman Suffrage

WHILE suffragists in all parts of the country are making every effort to change the vote of any of the thirty-four wilful Senators who have with-held the right of franchise from the women of America and have allowed the President of the United States to go to the Peace Conference representing the only English speaking country that has not enfranchised its women, the people of three states, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Idaho are using every argument to influence their Senators to right this wrong.

Will Louisiana be the state that takes the last trench in the fight for political freedom of women in America? That is the question that faces the suffragists of Louisiana today.

WHEN Senator Gay, the newly elected Senator of Louisiana, left for Washington last Friday he said:

"I hope the people will call upon me in any way that I can serve them and it will be a pleasure to have their views on any issues that arise affecting them. Do not hesitate to write."

Women suffragists all over the country have been awaiting Senator Gay's departure for Washington, in the hope that his vote for the federal amendment would be secured at that time. The Louisiana press is still urging him to save his party before it is too late.

THIS final statement of Senator Gay to the people of his State has given new hope to the women of Louisiana. Letters and telegrams, too, will pour in upon the Senator from now until the amendment comes to a vote again.

The women who so recently nearly won state suffrage have come out from that struggle with this new possibility offered to them. According to the Louisiana press, they are ready to make a final fight for themselves and for the rest of the country with greater vigor than ever. They have welcomed the arrival of Miss Vivian Pierce, former editor of THE SUFFRAGIST, and organizer of the National Woman's Party, who left two weeks ago for New Orleans, where she is making her headquarters. Miss Pierce is working with Mrs. W. L. Graham Bankston, state chairman of the Louisiana Branch; Mrs. E. J. Graham, vice-chairman; Mrs. Randolph Lyons, secretary, and a large number of other women who are determined to assist in the campaign to persuade Senator Gay to vote for the federal amendment.

"The federal suffrage amendment," says the *New Orleans Item*, "lacks exactly one vote of passage, Louisiana women affiliated with the party state that they are determined that that vote shall be the vote of Senator Gay who proved himself a liberal by voting for suffrage in the late referendum. The women of other states and of all other suffrage organizations also are watching Senator Gay with interest.

"When Edward J. Gay, as a citizen of Louisiana, cast his vote for the losing cause of a suffrage amendment to the state constitution in the last election he counted very little in the battle. But when Senator Edward J. Gay, of Louisiana, casts his vote for or against the federal suffrage amendment in Washington, that vote will, under the present senatorial lineup, decide whether the women of the United States vote or do not vote —unless they get the vote three years later."

The women of Louisiana will center their work on pointing out to Senator Gay clearly and unmistakably that the majority of Louisiana wants him to vote for the amendment.

Already the City Federation of Women's Clubs of New Orleans has passed resolutions endorsing the federal amendment, and has voted to have each club in the Federation write letters of endorsement to Senator Gay. The National Federation of Women's Clubs and also the State Federation have already endorsed the amendment.

Miss Pierce is also getting many labor unions and political organizations to send resolutions to Senator Gay at once.

"I have always felt," says Miss Pierce, "that the South is the strategic point that was to win us the vote and get us over the top at last. Events lately have proven that I am right. Senator Gay's vote is the crux of the situation in Congress. He can enfranchise the women of this nation and make them lastingly grateful. It is a peace and reconstruction measure. He can vote for suffrage. He can give us the last vote that will enfranchise women South, North, East, West."

Arrangements are being made by suffragists of Louisiana for a large state suffrage conference shortly after Christmas, when further plans for winning Senator Gay's vote will be made.

IN New Hampshire a different situation faces the people. Senator Moses, whose seat in the Senate is still questioned, has not as yet definitely stated how he will vote, but has announced that he will abide by the will of the state legislature.

The National Woman's Party has sent two organizers, Miss Clara Louise Rowe, of San Francisco, and Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Oregon, to New Hampshire for the purpose of securing signatures of a majority of the state legislature to a resolution endorsing the federal amendment and instructing Senator Moses to vote for it.

They are also asking various organizations throughout New Hampshire, including women's clubs, to demand the favorable vote of Senator Moses. Already many prominent men and women of the State have signed a petition to the Senator and names of legislators are rapidly being added to their resolution.

Meetings have been held in Portsmouth where the response from the women has been so great that there is little question that New Hampshire, when it realizes that through its efforts suffrage can be won for the whole country, will leave no doubt in the mind of Senator Moses that the people want his favorable vote on the amendment.

IN Idaho, the people, the legislature, the political parties, indeed nearly everyone in the state, with the exception of Senator Borah, has already endorsed the federal amendment, petitioned for the amendment, written platforms including the federal amendment, wired resolutions and appeals to the Administration and to the Senate asking for national suffrage.

The voters of Idaho have learned how to be persistent, however, and they still hope that by repeating their efforts of the past year they may induce Senator Borah to make the announcement of his next vote on the suffrage amendment just as he promised to do after the election.

Senator Borah won his re-election through the votes of the two parties that endorsed him, the Republican and the Non-Partisan League, both of which include in their platforms the endorsement of the federal suffrage amendment. Senator Borah did not at any time except any part of either platform, so it is taken for granted by many of his constituents that he will, of course, vote for the amendment when it again comes before the Senate. The women of Idaho wish to have a public statement from Senator Borah, and for this reason they have besieged him with telegrams and have urged the National Woman's Party to use its influence in getting a statement from him at once.

WHILE it is possible to get one more vote from many sources, the immediate chances seem to lie with the Senators from one of these three states as these are the only three men who have not yet stated their position on the suffrage amendment.

The Tables Are Turned

By Katharine Fisher

SENATORS have been dosed with their own medicine and do not like the taste. By its vote against the suffrage amendment on October 1, the Senate denied to women representation in the councils of the nation. Now President Wilson has decided not to give the Senate representation in the international council at the peace table.

Senators, it is reported, are disappointed; they are chagrined; they are indignant. Senators are agitatedly drafting resolutions. Senators are solemnly writing speeches. That arch opponent of constitutional protection of the rights of women citizens, Senator Knox, is said to be preparing a speech on the constitutional rights of the Senate in this matter

"Until the last minute," according to the *New York World,* "there has been a lingering hope that the Senate might be represented on the Commission. When this anticipation died, self-protection became the dominant thought."

Thus the men who have repeatedly disappointed women's hopes of having a voice in government affairs, now experience the crushing of a similar hope of their own They know what it is to lack direct power, to be reduced to speeches and resolutions for "self-protection."

The predicament of ninety-six men, no one of whom has chanced to be picked for an appointive position is, of course, no real parallel to the case of the millions of American women who are deprived of suffrage. But from their own feelings the senators may get some idea of the women's.

The drama and the humor of the situation lie in the dismay over non-representation on the part of a body of men who so recently presumed to deny representation to an infinitely greater number of women, and the point of the situation is sharpened by the fact that the Senate receives this refusal of recognition from the man whose appeal for recognition of women's just claims the Senate flouted and defiantly denied. But this aspect of the case, however satisfying both to one's sense of humor and one's sense of fitness, is superficial.

The essential fact is this: Whatever claim the Senate might have had to representation at Versailles, was forfeited when it voted against woman suffrage. For securing to the world the fruits of a war which the United States entered for the sake of democracy, an anti-democratic body cannot be an efficient instrument. Even if only senators who voted for the suffrage amendment should have been appointed as members of the Peace Commission, the record of the Senate as a whole on this vital question would have handicapped them intolerably in dealing with problems of self-government.

Comments of the Press

A Chance for Gay

LOUISIANA has an unique opportunity. It is an opportunity which will never, in all probability come again! This state has the fleeting power to speed the enfranchisement of the women of the whole nation.

When Mr. Gay was elected to replace Senator Guion, few in this state realized that the federal suffrage amendment, which the President of the United States is now urging as necessary democratic legislation, would hang on his single vote.

Before the recent election the federal suffrage measure lacked two votes of passage. One was furnished in the election of Mr. Pollock, of South Carolina, an avowed suffragist. He replaces a senator who voted against the measure. The one vote now lacking is the vote of Senator Gay, of Louisiana.

It is a coincidence that the swing of the South to federal suffrage has been more rapid than the conversion of the conservative East. The significant change in sentiment in a southern stronghold such as South Carolina indicates the strides now taken by the South.

Men and women in Louisiana, for the sake of the credit of the state, are asking Senator Gay to vote for the passage of the federal suffrage amendment. In the hands of this Southerner lies a power greater than that wielded by the President when a short time ago he asked for the passage of federal suffrage.

THE President did his utmost for federal suffrage. For the first time since the days of Washington Mr. Wilson went to the senatorial body to ask for the passage of an amendment he deemed necessary to the welfare of the country. He said he had "every day to apologize" for the lack of democracy in this nation. The Senate, through the adverse vote of a small group, repudiated the President.

Senator Gay now has the larger opportunity. He can not only speak and work for federal suffrage, but he can vote for it. He can furnish the one vote necessary to put a measure that has been before this nation over half a century over the top at last.

All suffrage organizations, regardless of affiliation or past differences, can work together for the vote of Senator Gay. All organizations, all men, all women, who believe in the liberation of the women of this nation for greater usefulness in the difficult days of reconstruction that lie just ahead, should tell Senator Gay what they feel in this matter. They should ask him, for the credit of the South and the lasting glory of Louisiana, to stand by the President and vote for the federal suffrage amendment during the short session of Congress. They should tell Senator Gay that if he delays his vote until next Congress, it will be too late.

Vote and work for federal suffrage now, Senator Gay. The Republicans will give it to the country, if you wait. The Democratic Party will pay the bill in 1920.—*New Orleans Item, Nov. 26, 1918.*

Credit for Suffrage Victory

IT is realized in Washington, even by the former anti-suffrage element, that the political party which gives women the vote will be fortunate. If the Republicans could prevent the Democrats from putting the suffrage amendment into the list of their achievements they could use their victory to immense advantage in the next election.

A part of the plot is the effort of the Indiana Senator to get a Kentucky scalp.

To paraphrase an ancient adage, when honest advocates of woman suffrage fall out about which political party shall have the good fortune to bestow the ballot feminine advocates are directly in the way of getting what they long have termed their due.—*Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, Nov. 24, 1918.*

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